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Acres of Gold

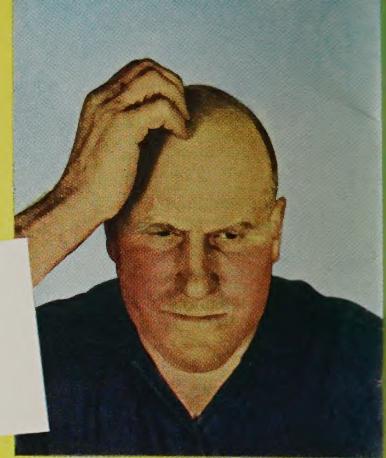


Selected
DEKALB HYBRIDS FOR

1941

TRY THIS "Scratch your head" CORN TEST

How many of the facts about Corn
can you answer without reading
the contents of this booklet?



1. Silk on an ear serves one of the following purposes: absorbs moisture from the air for the ear, protects the ear tip from insect injury, carries the pollen grains to the female cells on the cob.
2. About how many silks are there on an average ear of corn? How many kernels does the average ear contain?
3. What special quality has been bred into the rooting system of certain hybrids that helps them to resist rootworm attacks?
4. How does a corn plant breathe?
5. Why is it that some hybrids can grow well in spite of drouth, while most open-pollinated corn will fire badly under the same conditions?
6. What is the function of the corn tassel? What relationship does it have to the growth of the ear?
7. Does the average corn plant have more or fewer leaves than it has branch roots?
8. What is the purpose of brace roots on the average corn plant? What special purpose do brace roots serve on certain hybrid varieties? How do they serve this special purpose?
9. What are rudimentary corn ears? Where are they usually found? Where are they never found?
10. How many ears of corn could pollen from the average tassel pollinate?

HOW TO FIGURE YOUR SCORE

Give yourself 10 points for each question answered correctly. If you get half a question right, take 5 points. A score of 30 is considered average, 40 good, and 50 or better, exceptional. After you have attempted to answer all the questions in the above list, read through the booklet and find the correct answer to each one that you missed.

In Appreciation

For our cover illustration, we are indebted to James G. Blaker, well-known and respected Colesburg, Iowa farmer, who in his 47th year "on the place" planted his first hybrid—one of DeKalb's adopted varieties. Through his fine farming methods and "good seed" Mr. Blaker produced what he termed the finest corn in all his 70 years. We are proud to show Mr. Blaker in his well-tended field, and glad that DeKalb hybrids played an important part in producing his "Acres of Gold."

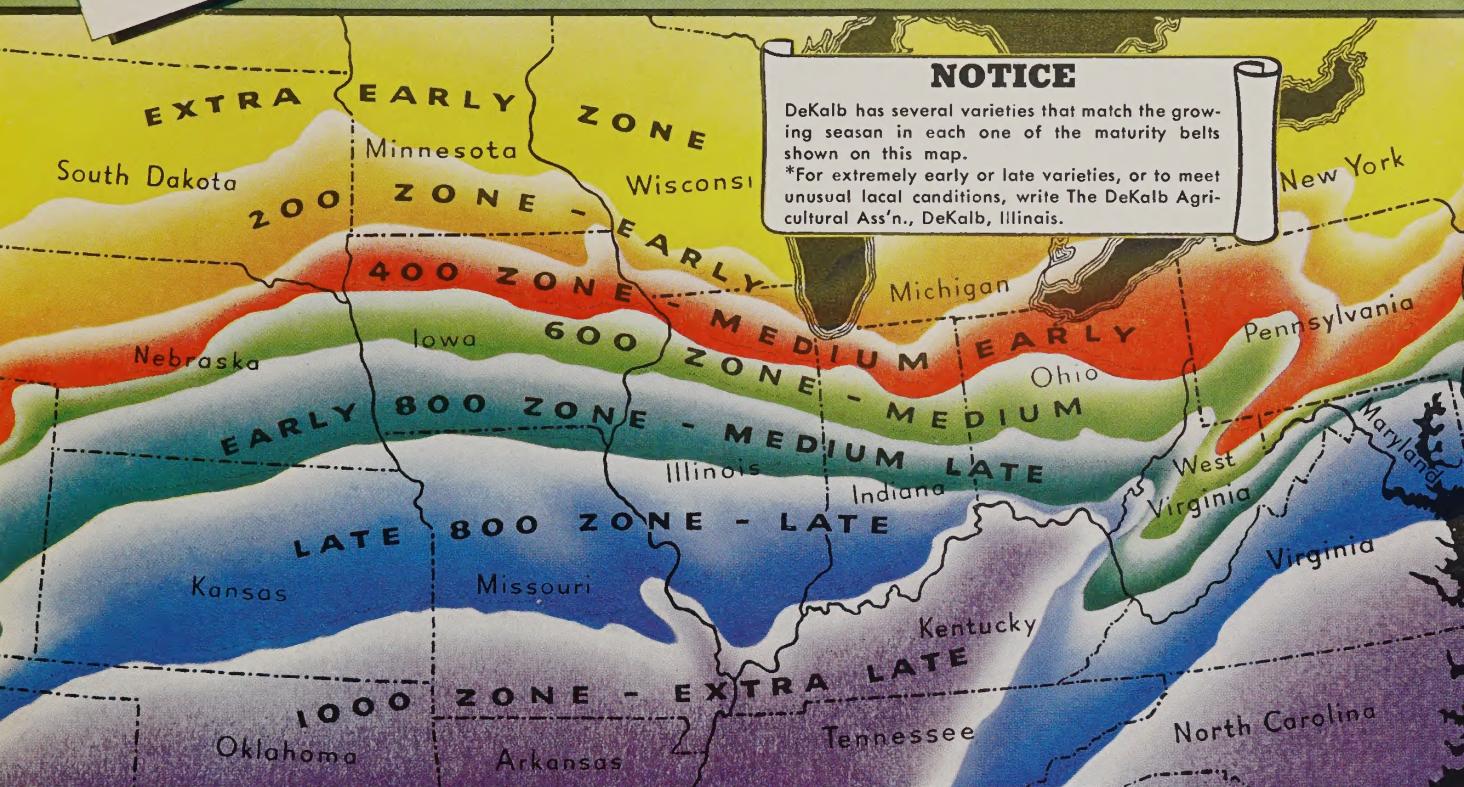
YOUR GUIDE TO HYBRID VARIETIES

The long list of corn hybrids now available is often confusing to farmers. To help you in your selection of adapted hybrid varieties, we have prepared a rather complete description of DeKalb's 59 varieties which you will find in the pages to follow. Save this booklet...use it as your guide for variety selection.

59 VARIETIES have been perfected by DEKALB

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR
CHOICE OF SEVERAL
VARIETIES ADAPTED TO
YOUR OWN GROWING
CONDITIONS AND TYPE
OF FARM.

Wherever corn rears its stately tassels to meet the summer sun, wherever the gold of its harvest pours out upon the land... there is found the strength of America, the sturdy folk upon whom our country safely rests her hope for the future. To you—America's farmers, this book is presented in the hope that it may help you to a new understanding of your most important crop. Included in the pages to follow is a description of perhaps the most extensive list of hybrid varieties ever produced under a single standard of quality. Each, when grown under the conditions for which it is recommended, is a potential producer of "Acres of Gold."



HOW TO CHOOSE YOUR CORN

1. WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

Select varieties for your climate—Find which zone your farm is located in on the above map, and then select varieties bred to mature in that zone. For example, if you live in the 600 zone, choose from varieties in the 600 series. Where there are local peculiarities of climate and conditions, your DeKalb dealer will help you in your variety selection.

2. WHAT TYPE OF FARM HAVE YOU?

Select hybrids for your needs and type of farm from DeKalb's full range of varieties. DeKalb's corn breeders have created hybrids with special habits of growth that make corn better suited to your soil, tillage, and harvesting methods. Study over the varieties that fit your growing season in the pages to follow. You will find several just right for your farm.

3. SEE FOR YOURSELF

Finally, it's important that you see these varieties growing right in your own community. That's why DeKalb has 2,700 proving grounds scattered throughout the corn states. Here you will be able to see most of the varieties described in this booklet. Let your DeKalb dealer show you some of the new varieties, and find out what they will do for you on your farm.

THE *Hidden* BEAUTY



A peek through a microscope reveals the corn tassel as a lovely flower. Hundreds of spikelet clusters cover a score of branch-like fronds, with each little spikelet containing 2 flowers and 6 pouch-like anthers. The microscopic photograph above was taken of a purple corn plant.



The Father of the Corn Crop

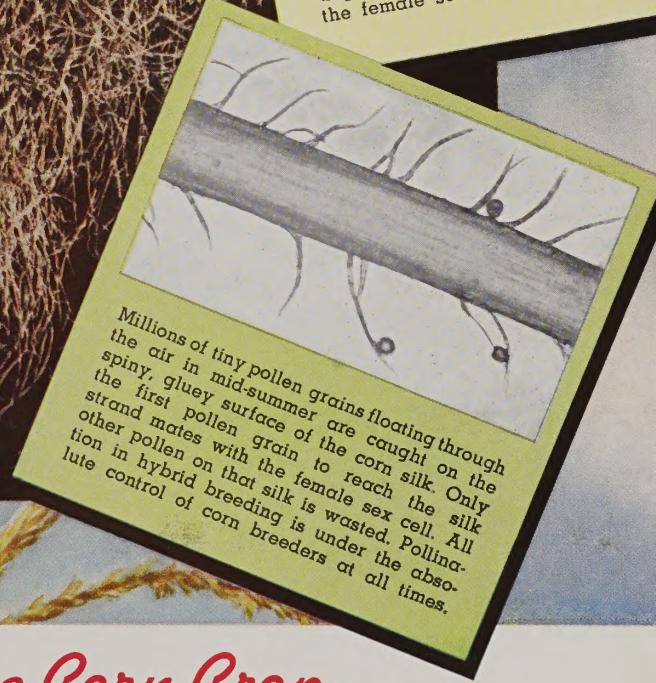
Borne proudly aloft in all its majestic splendor is the tassel—Father of the corn crop. In the heat of the summer sun, the tassel ripens and its thousands of tiny anthers burst, expelling millions of pollen grains (about 12 million per tassel) into the air around them.

Each dust-like pollen grain is capable of mating with a single cell on the immature cob thus producing a kernel, and each carries the characteristics of the parent plants, the strong points or weak, through the mysterious elements of inheritance to the future seed.

of the STATELY CORN PLANT



This section of an immature ear has been cut lengthwise and magnified to show how each silk strand is attached to a single developing kernel. The silk serves as a channel for carrying the tiny male pollen grains down into the female sex cells on the cob.



Millions of tiny pollen grains floating through the air in mid-summer are caught on the spiny, gluey surface of the corn silk. Only the first pollen grain to reach the silk strand mates with the female sex cell. All other pollen on that silk is wasted. Pollination in hybrid breeding is under the absolute control of corn breeders at all times.

The Mother of the Corn Crop

During the mating season of corn, the developing ear—Mother of the corn crop—is clothed beneath its outer green covering of leaf-like husks in a delicate gown of warm, moist silk. Each individual strand of silk leads directly to a kernel on the cob (about 800 per ear).

Silks play the important part of carrying the male pollen down to their female mates on the ear. Unless a union takes place between the pollen and female sex cells, the kernels fail to develop. In nature, kernels on an ear of corn have one mother but hundreds of fathers.

THE *Vital Parts*

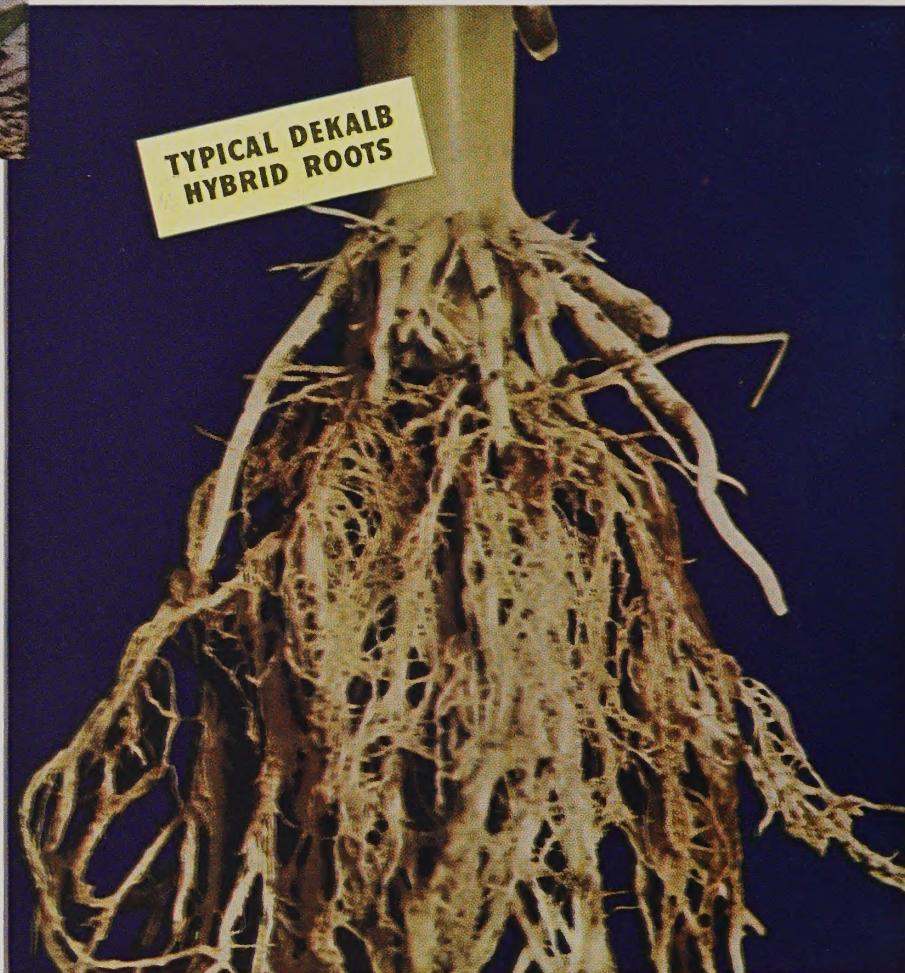


ROOTS THAT RE-GROW



Corn has a humble but greedy enemy in the corn root worm which satisfies its hearty appetite on the tasty roots. On most kinds of ordinary corn the roots are soon destroyed and the plants often die when the worms are present in large numbers. R. R. St. John, (pictured above) DeKalb's prominent corn specialist, has perfected a new kind of root that in most cases, resists such root worm attacks. This root has been bred to grow so persistently that it actually "re-grows" new roots faster than the worms can eat . . . and that's fast. Furthermore—this extra root growth vigor helps corn make a comeback sooner when roots are damaged during cultivation. DeKalb brace roots are bred to branch and rebranch so that they serve not only to hold the plant erect but actually feed the plant as well.

Much of the success or failure of a corn crop depends on that part of the plant which we seldom see . . . the roots. Corn has a fibrous rooting system which springs from closely grouped nodes in whorls around the stalk, one above the other. The roots serve not only to anchor the plant in the soil, but also to draw upon the "good earth" for the plant's all-important needs of water, minerals and precious nitrogen.



One of the reasons why many DeKalb hybrids are able to come through long drouth periods with good yields, while most open-pollinated corn fires and fails to yield, is the difference in rooting ability. Most DeKalb hybrids are bred to grow extra heavy roots that go deep in the soil for water and plant foods. The picture on the left shows a DeKalb hybrid broken by a machine, yet putting out roots at the nodes along the stem and continuing to nourish itself after the main root was completely broken away.



Ordinary open-pollinated root

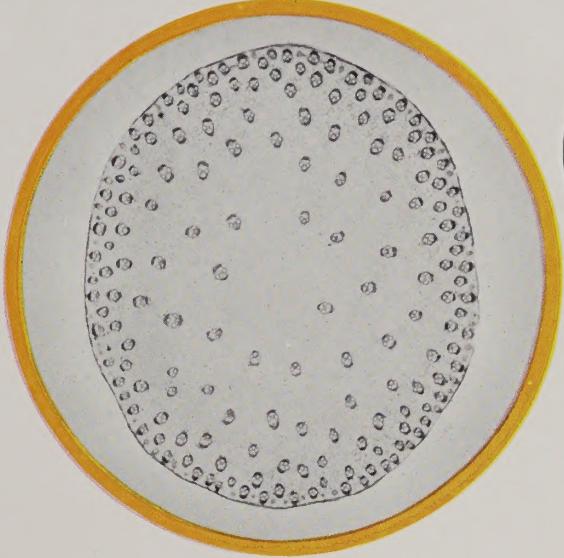


Ordinary Hybrid root

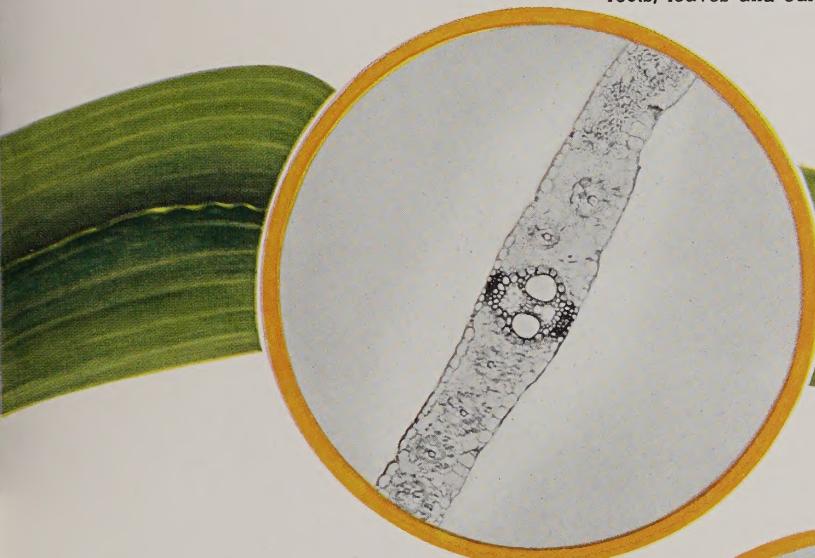
OF THE CORN PLANT

The leaves of the corn plant are designed to stand the force of strong winds. Due to their slow growth in the region of the strong mid-rib and much faster growth at the thin margins, they have unusual flexibility. This uneven growth produces a leaf blade with a wavy margin, thus providing added green leaf surface to imprison sunlight and build food energy.

It is interesting to note that corn plants "breathe" through tiny openings called stomata in the leaves. DeKalb corn breeders have developed varieties known for their extra-broad leaves of dark green color... leaves which are believed to be more efficient producers. This extra dark green leaf color often makes it possible to tell DeKalb Corn from others.



The stems of the Corn Plant are divided into sections by joint-like growths known as nodes. The sections between the nodes are known as internodes. Pictured above is a magnified cross-section cut through the node of a corn plant. Few people know that these nodes are the starting points for all out-growths such as roots, leaves and ears.



This magnified cross-section through a corn leaf shows clearly its cell structure. The large openings are the principal veins by which water is carried up from the roots. It is a fact that there are just as many leaves on a stalk of corn as there are main root branches.



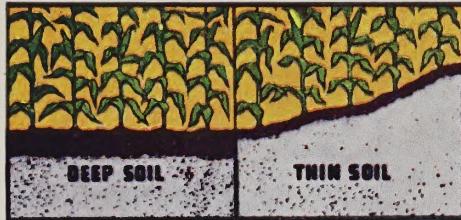
Tucked away at the node behind every leaf along the stem is a tiny "embryo" ear of corn. These diminutive ears are found imbedded in a groove that runs down the stem from the main ear on every fertile stalk. From the picture it will be seen that this little ear is perfect in every particular—even to the silk, and perhaps in the search for more prolific corn, there some day will be a splendid ear to fill each niche Nature has devised for it.

Never Ending RESEARCH BUILDS



(Left) R. R. St. John, DeKalb corn breeder, inoculating plant with organisms for disease study. Photo above shows St. John clipping tassel bog on plant to control pollination.

One Perfected
Hybrid
May Increase Farm Profits
One Million
Dollars



Where there are differences in soils, often it is wise to use several varieties to match the different soil types. DeKalb research has built varieties for almost every kind of soil.



Farmers interested in feeding will find almost any degree of dent in DeKalb varieties—from round and shiny to deep and rough and texture from hard and flinty to the very soft types.



For the silo you can have your choice of extra-leafy corn or high grain content. Some DeKalb varieties have both large leaf area and high grain yield. Uniform in height and maturity.

If you were to visit DeKalb's remarkable corn breeding nurseries . . . to walk up and down the alleyways between neat, uniform plots of precious foundation stock . . . and to travel through the States of DeKalb Country to all of DeKalb's 39 experimental corn farms and 2700 proving grounds . . . no doubt you would be amazed at the vastness of this tremendous program of far-reaching corn research. Amazed and confused too, by the maze of intricate details involved in DeKalb's "search through research" for superior hybrid corn. DeKalb feels justified in spending unstintingly for research because they know that only through research, can present hybrids be improved and still more efficient varieties created. And so research goes on and on—year after year—under the ever-watchful eye of DeKalb's corn breeding specialists. Thus a large part of the price on every bushel of DeKalb seed sold is passed on to research as an investment for better corn hybrids of the future . . .

SUPERIOR DEKALB HYBRIDS



Accurate records are kept on every step in DeKalb's extensive breeding program.

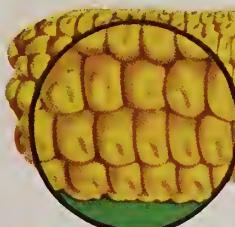


Each new hybrid is planted in separate rows, and harvested individually. Accurate yield comparisons are made by weighing.

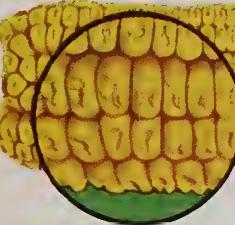


↑
C. L. Gunn, DeKalb's corn breeding specialist, looks over the ear type of a brand new DeKalb variety.

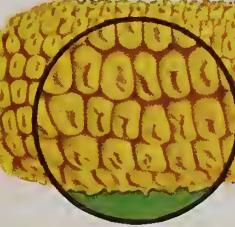
Out of perhaps 2,000 inbred and hybrid combinations, one outstanding corn variety may be discovered. First, the new variety must pass rigid tests on DeKalb's experimental farms. Next, it must prove itself adaptable to soils and growing conditions on hundreds of actual proving grounds. Finally, DeKalb puts out thousands of samples with farmers and accurately checks yields at harvest time. If the new variety measures up to DeKalb's high standards, it is given a permanent identifying number and put into commercial production.



Smooth Kernels



Medium Dent



Soft and Rough Dent



After years of painstaking experimentation, C. L. Gunn looks with prideful admiration at a new and superior Dekalb hybrid variety.



DeKalb's research has produced many kernel textures ranging all the way from hard and smooth to soft, rough-dent types. As a result, farmers now may choose not only varieties adapted to their own growing conditions, but also the ear and kernel type best suited to their methods of feeding.

← Inbreds are planted in January on DeKalb's experimental farm near the Rio Grande River, in Texas--harvested in late May and flown by plane to corn-belt breeding plots in time to be planted that same spring. By so doing, DeKalb develops new inbred strains in less time which means a greater number of new varieties to suit a wider range of needs.

Series 200

VARIETIES OF EARLY MATURITY

A QUICK MATURING VARIETY
WITH UNUSUALLY HIGH YIELD

DEKALB 240

The sensational demand for 240 is due mostly to the fact that bumper yields, usually expected only in later hybrids, have been maintained in this variety with surprisingly early maturity. The early denting of the kernels and the quick drying characteristics of the cob make it one of the first hybrids ready for cribbing in its maturity zone.

The second surprise concerning the yield of this corn comes when it is fed or marketed. The extremely dry, light weight cob, coupled with deep kernels, accounts for the high shelling percentages which are obtained. All of these things make 240 a real favorite with northern farmers who market their corn on a shelled weight and moisture grade basis.

Variety 240 performs well on all soil types in accordance with fertility, even where plant nutrients are unbalanced. Retains its vigor on alkali soils, and produces good yields on muck and peat. The large ears present a striking field appearance. A vigorous grower, it stands cool temperatures.



The DeKalb hybrids shown on the left in the photo above are bred for vigorous, early growth to get ahead of weeds and to simplify cultivation. In an unfavorable season, this extra strong, quick growth may mean a difference of 10 to 15 bushels an acre in the size of the crop at harvest—the difference between profit and loss to the farmer.



VARIETIES OF EARLY MATURITY Series 200

DE KALB

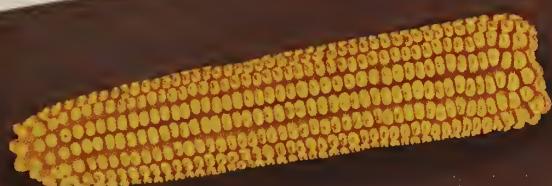
DEKALB 201

One of the earliest maturing numbers. A heavy yielder. Has tall stalks and is ideal for ensilage purposes. Kernels are of medium dent type. One of the varieties that does well on low fertility soils.



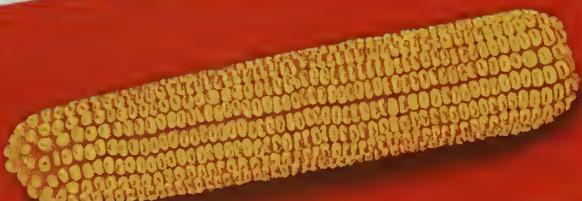
DEKALB 204

This variety has shown excellent results on poor soils. Has long ears with deep, rough kernels in straight rows. Popular for silage because of stalk height. An exceptionally vigorous early grower.



DEKALB 202

This variety is particularly adapted to rich soils; a favorite on muck soils. Its sturdy stalks and extensive root system give it unusual standing ability. Best in 200 series for hand and machine harvesting.



DEKALB 225

The deep, rough kernels and uniform ear type of 225 are very pleasing to those who desire a hybrid corn strain of the appearance of the old "show type" open pollinated corn. Has good standing ability.

GRADING —



MAKES EASY PLANTING AND INSURES UNIFORMITY



Series 400

VARIETIES OF MEDIUM EARLY MATURITY



DEKALB 404A

The remarkable and justly deserved popularity of this widely used hybrid can be attributed to its "all around" balance. High yield on most every soil type, ease of harvesting by hand or machine, adaptability to a wide range of climatic conditions, exceptional uniformity of ear type, beautiful field appearance, standing ability and natural resistance to disease and insects are some of the factors that have put this variety in first place in usage and popularity among farmers in the northern part of the Corn Belt.



Strong but slender 404A shanks guard against ear-dropping, yet break off easily leaving few husks. This permits machine picking on afternoons too dry to harvest ordinary corn.



VARIETIES OF MEDIUM EARLY MATURITY

Series 400

A BRAND
NEW
VARIETY



DEKALB 410

Here is a high yielding, short stalked, low-eared variety that will not produce excessive stalk growth even on extremely fertile fields. DeKalb 410 is outstanding in high yields when grown on rich soil as proved in test fields over the northern corn belt. It has beautiful, big, cylindrical ears with very deep, medium-rough soft kernels. Uniform, and with broad leaves, the plants are unusually attractive.

HIGH YIELDS—BIG EARS—DEEP KERNELS—SHORT STALK

DEKALB 400

The earliest maturing of the 400 series. The broad, deep kernels in straight rows on ears that carry their width uniformly from tip to butt, make this variety one of the most attractive of its maturity. Suited to many soil types.



DEKALB 422

This high yielding variety with dark green, broad glossy leaves makes a beautiful field of corn. Produces exceptionally long ears for corn of its maturity. Preferred for silage because of its tonnage of foliage and grain yield.



DEKALB 493

One of the first DeKalb hybrids and still a favorite. Its quick drying characteristics are desirable in those areas where early maturity and "crib keeping" are important. A high yielder and good "doer" on all soil types.



DEKALB 420

A comparatively new variety, noted for high yield. Produces heavy ears of uniform size. Deep yellow kernel color and dark green foliage make this variety very attractive. Medium height stalks.

DEKALB 421

This old favorite is hard to beat for yield. Long slim ears on an easily cut green stalk, make it one of the best silage varieties in the northern corn belt. Does well on thin soils.

DEKALB 498

Drought resistance has made this variety popular where rain is limited. Performs well on nearly all soils. Its leafiness, stalk height, and mature ear on a green stalk make it a silage favorite.

Series 600

VARIETIES OF MEDIUM MATURITY

A CONSISTENT PERFORMER FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS IN MIDDLE IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND OHIO

DEKALB 606

Farmers desiring a medium maturing hybrid for the 600 zone with a wide climatic and soil adaptation can make no mistake in selecting this variety. A high yielder with a good shelling percentage. Suited to both mechanical and hand husking. In drouth stricken areas, it has shown that it can "take it" under adverse conditions. It is unusually attractive in the field because of its dark green foliage and long ears that extend out into the row. Here's an "all-round" variety that has earned its popularity through outstanding and consistent performance records.

DEKALB 615

Many who saw this new, outstanding hybrid in DeKalb's proving grounds last year, rated it as one of the best. It has exceptional uniformity in stalk and ear type. One of the best standing hybrids. Stalks are short to medium in height. Maturity is early. Should be used in northern part of 600 zone.

A BRAND
NEW
VARIETY



VARIETIES OF MEDIUM MATURITY

Series 600



DEKALB 601

A short-stalked, early maturing hybrid adapted to the northern 600 zone. Very popular on flat, heavy soils where short stalks are desired, but does well on all soils. Husks out easily.

DEKALB 649

Formerly 449, this hybrid is the "rough and ready" type, doing extra well when going is toughest. Produces a fair crop on the poorest soils and holds up well under extreme drouth conditions.

DEKALB 607

An early variety, best in the northern part of the 600 zone. Exceptionally long eared, 607 is a big yielder of attractive appearance and suited to almost every type of soil. Generally exceeds expectations on poor soils.

TWO OF DEKALB'S
Soft-Rough
VARIETIES

DEKALB 604

A rough hybrid with large ears and soft, deep kernels that has made it a favorite with livestock feeders who prefer corn of that type. It is an excellent mechanical picker corn because of its short shanks and cylindrical ears. Here is a variety in a class all of its own.

DEKALB 639

Cattle and hog feeders grow exceptionally large acreages of this popular variety because of its deep, soft-textured kernels. For a rough type corn, you will find it is one of the heaviest weighing varieties that DeKalb produces. DeKalb 639 is a good producer throughout the entire 600 zone.

DEKALB 600, 602, 605, 610, 628, 660, 688

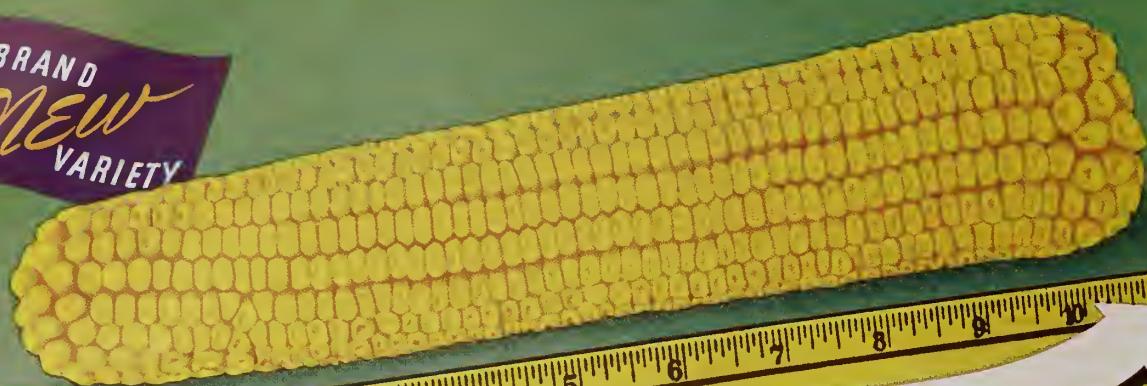
Each of the above DeKalb varieties possess important DeKalb characteristics that have made them very popular with past users. They are still available to those people who have found them peculiarly adapted to their farms.



Series 600

VARIETIES OF MEDIUM MATURITY

A BRAND
NEW
VARIETY

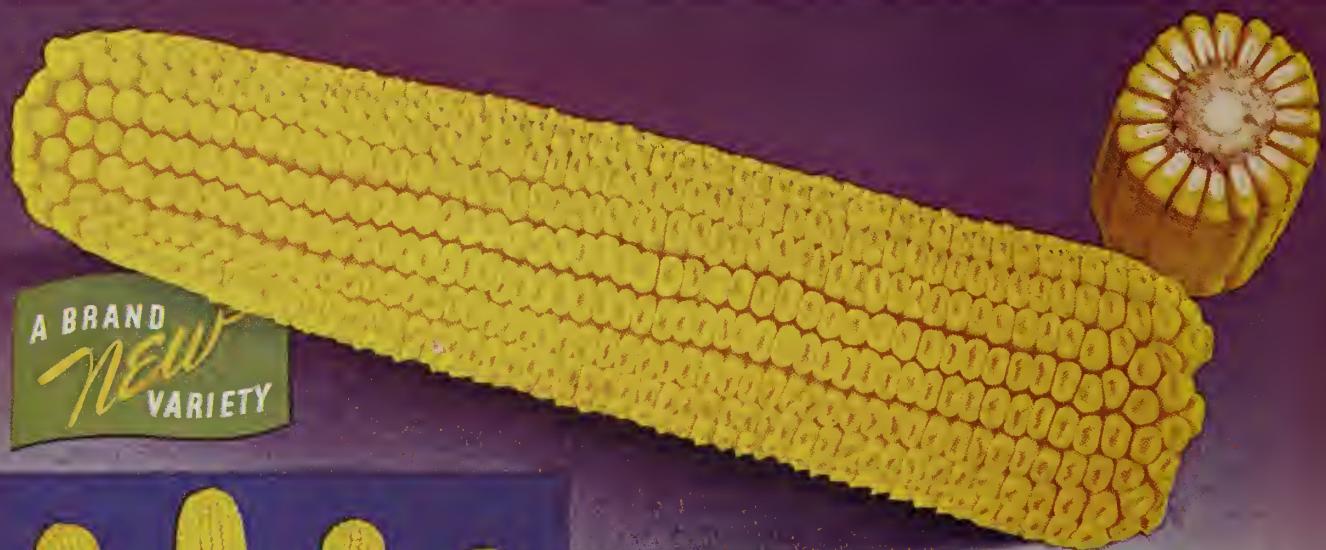


EXCEPTIONALLY LONG EARS

DEKALB 628A

This new DeKalb variety, produced for the first time in 1940, is certain to be a favorite. Its single, long ear is placed at a convenient height on the stalk with broad deep kernels in very straight rows. Like 628, it does well in most every type of soil and climate. In DeKalb's experimental fields it has proved an outstanding yielder. Its sturdy, medium height stalks and good root system help it withstand the ravages of wind and insects. A good rugged hybrid.

A BRAND
NEW
VARIETY



DEKALB 680

DeKalb's research department makes a new contribution to the hybrid corn industry in this new variety. Notice the uniformity of the ears at the left, their great circumference which extends up to the well-covered tips and the straight rows of deep, soft-textured kernels. These ears are placed on strong stalks of medium height. The variety is an easy one to harvest. It is best adapted to fertile soils.

REMARKABLE UNIFORMITY

VARIETIES OF MEDIUM LATE MATURITY

Series 800



DEKALB 827

This hybrid has made a remarkable record during the two years it has been distributed in the 800 zone through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri and Kansas. Livestock farmers in particular prefer this variety above all others, saying that it feeds out farther and more profitably in the feedlot because of its soft, rough-dent, deep kernels. Others are impressed by its ability to stand up under adverse conditions, and by its high yields. May be ranked along with DeKalb 821 in ease of harvesting. This variety is quite insect resistant.

Farmers say DeKalb variety number 827 is exceptionally easy to harvest by hand. Mechanical corn pickers can gather its extremely uniform, cylindrical ears with a minimum of loss by shelling.



In sections where insects are a problem, resistance to such attacks may often mean the difference between a good yield and crop failure. DeKalb 827 has a high degree of insect resistance, particularly to the dreaded chinch bug.

Series 800

VARIETIES OF MEDIUM LATE MATURITY

HERE ARE
TWO VARIETIES OF
SUPERIOR STANDING
ABILITY

DEKALB 800

Ability to stand is one of the important characteristics of hybrid corn. This variety possesses this characteristic to the "nth" degree. Notice the picture above taken in late winter. Probably the most outstanding hybrid ever developed in this respect. This feature, along with its high yields, ease of harvesting and uniformity, make DeKalb 800, which was offered to farmers for the first time last year, one of the most popular and sought after varieties in the 800 series.

DEKALB 800A

A new variety that is very similar to 800 in appearance and ability to stand, but has a slightly longer shank, deeper kernels and more cylindrical ears. A high yielder that will be popular with livestock feeders because of its soft kernels. This variety shows a marked resistance to attacks of insect pests, particularly to chinch bugs and the destructive southern corn root worms.

A BRAND
NEW
VARIETY

VARIETIES OF MEDIUM LATE MATURITY

Series 800

A BRAND
NEW
VARIETY

DEKALB 817A

Similar to 817 in appearance and maturity, but produces a slightly longer ear and has a darker green foliage. Resistant to drouth and insects. Good depth of kernel. Is sure to make a lot of friends.

DEKALB 817

A favorite in any part of the 800 zone but particularly successful in drouth and hot windy areas. It produces a long ear on stalks of medium height. Resists insects to a marked degree. Seldom has suckers.

DEKALB 821B

821B has made its best comparative records on poorer soils, altho it is hard to beat on good land. Stalks are taller than 821—shanks longer. Easy to husk. Quite insect resistant. A good variety for any place.

DEKALB 825

This is good bottom land corn where others may grow too tall and lodge. Stalks are short—leaves are long and broad. Ears are uniform and well covered. Kernels rough to medium dent. Is insect resistant.

DEKALB 821

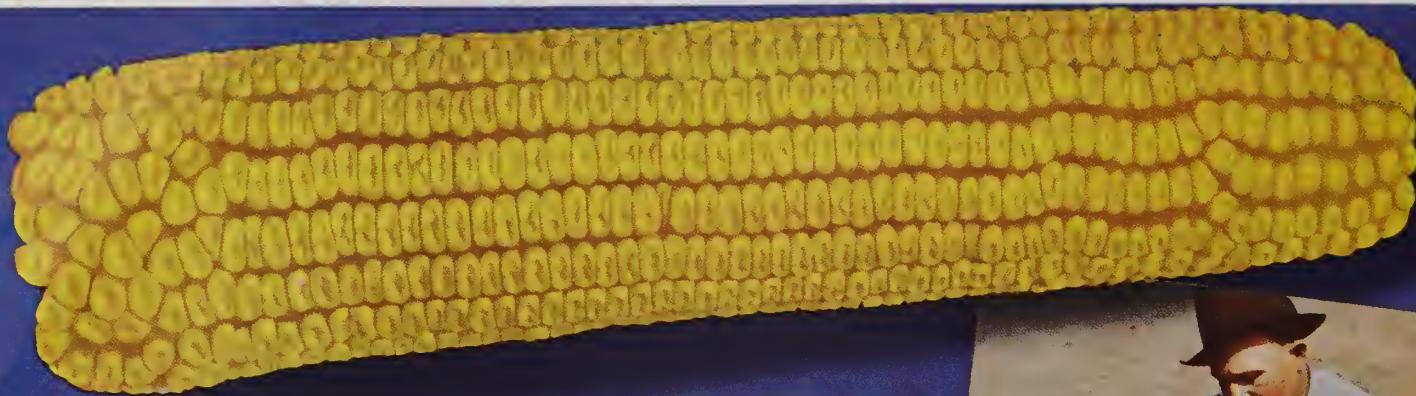
One of the first DeKalb hybrids produced in the 800 series and still a favorite. Best adapted on fertile soils, in the 800 zone, east of the Mississippi. This variety is very easy to husk.

DEKALB 847

The heavy, solid ears of 847 contribute to its big yields. Offered last year for the first time. Its ability to mature ears on a live green stalk make it particularly desirable in late harvesting areas.

Series 800

VARIETIES OF MEDIUM LATE MATURITY



DEKALB 840

A BRAND
NEW
VARIETY

The newly developed inbreds which have been combined to produce this new variety put it in a class by itself. The healthy stalk

and root system are its outstanding features. Stalks are of medium height and have exceptional standing ability. After the corn is dry, the stalk generally retains its green color for a long time. This characteristic prevents the stalk from becoming prematurely dead in an advanced season . . . a condition which often occurs with many different kinds of open-pollinated and hybrid corn.



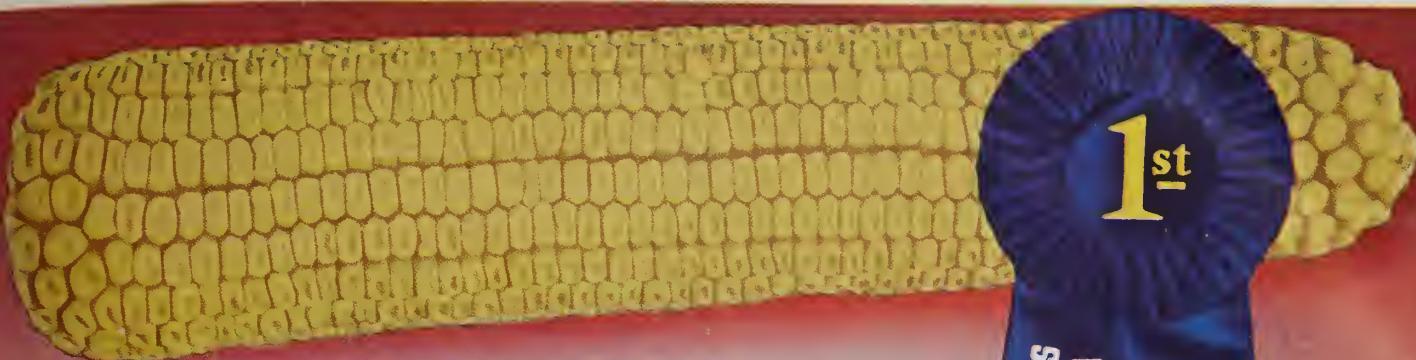
DEKALB 816

Here is a rugged strain that combines most of the important hybrid characteristics into one variety. DeKalb 816's high yield is due to its long, heavy, solid, deep-kerneled ears, borne one on every stalk. Its unusual standing ability can be attributed to the very heavy stalks and extensive rooting system. These same sturdy stalks and roots help to make this variety particularly resistant to insect attacks. Chinch bugs usually need to be very numerous before they are able to inflict much damage to the big stalks. Southern corn

root worms never cause much injury because of the regenerative growth of the roots on DeKalb 816 when they are cut. This variety harvests easily, both by hand and mechanical picker. The slender, but strong shank permits the ears of 816 to break away cleanly from the husk or shuck. Its ears, which are of very even circumference, pass through the mechanical pickers with a minimum of shelling. Most livestock feeders who have tried DeKalb 816 especially like it for its soft, feeding-type kernels.

VARIETIES OF MEDIUM LATE MATURITY

Series 800



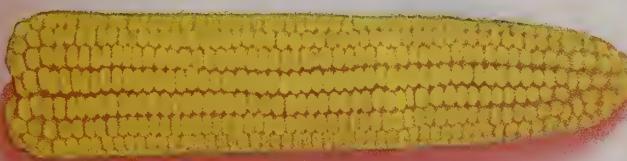
DEKALB 899

Variety 899 has an outstanding record in DeKalb's proving grounds and in state yield trials as well, taking first place in official tests in southwestern Illinois and southwestern Iowa in 1939. Adapts itself to all soils and withstands insects and disease well. Though tall stalked, it has proved to stand up well in the wind.



DEKALB 880

In last year's experiment fields, this new variety was chosen by many farmers as the best of its kind. It is late enough in maturity to be used far south in the late 800 zone, where its medium height stalks will make it popular on heavy bottom lands. Further north in that zone, its extra long ears contribute in part to DeKalb 880's tremendous yielding ability.



DEKALB 891B

This variety has made its record on the light colored soils of the late 800 zone. Its thick stalks of medium height can take a lot of abuse from attacks of insects and disease, and still produce a good ear of corn of large circumference. The kernels of this variety have a peculiar and attractive deep yellow color, that is seldom found in other corn varieties.

DEKALB 883

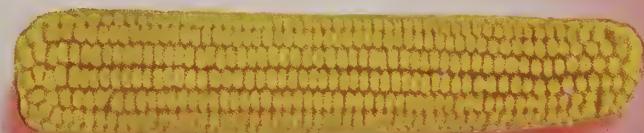
This variety did so well in southern Illinois and Indiana proving grounds in 1939 that a limited quantity was produced in 1940. Produces a crop of good quality on light colored soils of those areas.

DEKALB 1000

DeKalb's latest maturing hybrid. Can be used with good success on the southern fringe of the corn belt. Long, well-protected ears make high yields, and the big stalks of DeKalb 1000 stand up well.

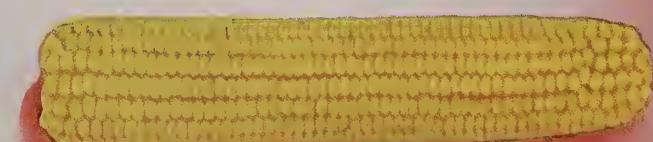
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS
AND SOUTHERN INDIANA

OFFICIAL
YIELD TRIALS



DEKALB 888

One of the best yielders and "all around" performers of the late maturing hybrids. Its long ears are not noticeable in the field to the casual observer because they are borne on short shanks, many of which never break over to a downward position. This variety has tall stalks. Resistant to disease and insects.



A BRAND
New
VARIETY

DEKALB 890

Farmers who wish to get a hybrid variety of late enough maturity for maximum yields with stalks and ears at a convenient height for harvesting, will like this new variety. The ears are very heavy and uniform in appearance. Its foliage is dark green. 890 has marked degree of insect and disease resistance that sometimes makes the difference between a successful crop and an unprofitable yield.



PLANT LEAFY DEKALB VARIETIES FOR RICH SILAGE

Under most corn-belt conditions, corn silage yields the greatest tonnage of feed per acre, and usually at the lowest cost per ton. Few dairy farms in sections where corn can be successfully grown are without silos. Beef cattle feeders and breeders also find corn silage a healthful, economical feed.

DeKalb corn breeders have developed special varieties for the silo adapted to every maturity zone—varieties that grow tall, are leafy and which usually carry more ears per ton of silage. As a result, many farmers say they can fill their silos with corn from fewer acres by using DeKalb's special silage varieties than they were ever able to do with the open-pollinated types.

Your local DeKalb dealer will be glad to give you additional information about DeKalb's varieties for silage, and help you select those best suited for your locality and growing conditions. Otherwise, write directly to The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n., DeKalb, Ill.



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Before Sealing Be Sure Your Name and Address
are written plainly. Always give us Corn Variety
Numbers and exact quantities, so we can record order
correctly. Page through our booklet once again, you
may have overlooked something. Be sure to enclose
check or money order.

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22, 1923
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

WHITE HYBRID CORN VARIETIES

A Choice
OF SPECIAL MARKET
AND
MILLING CORN

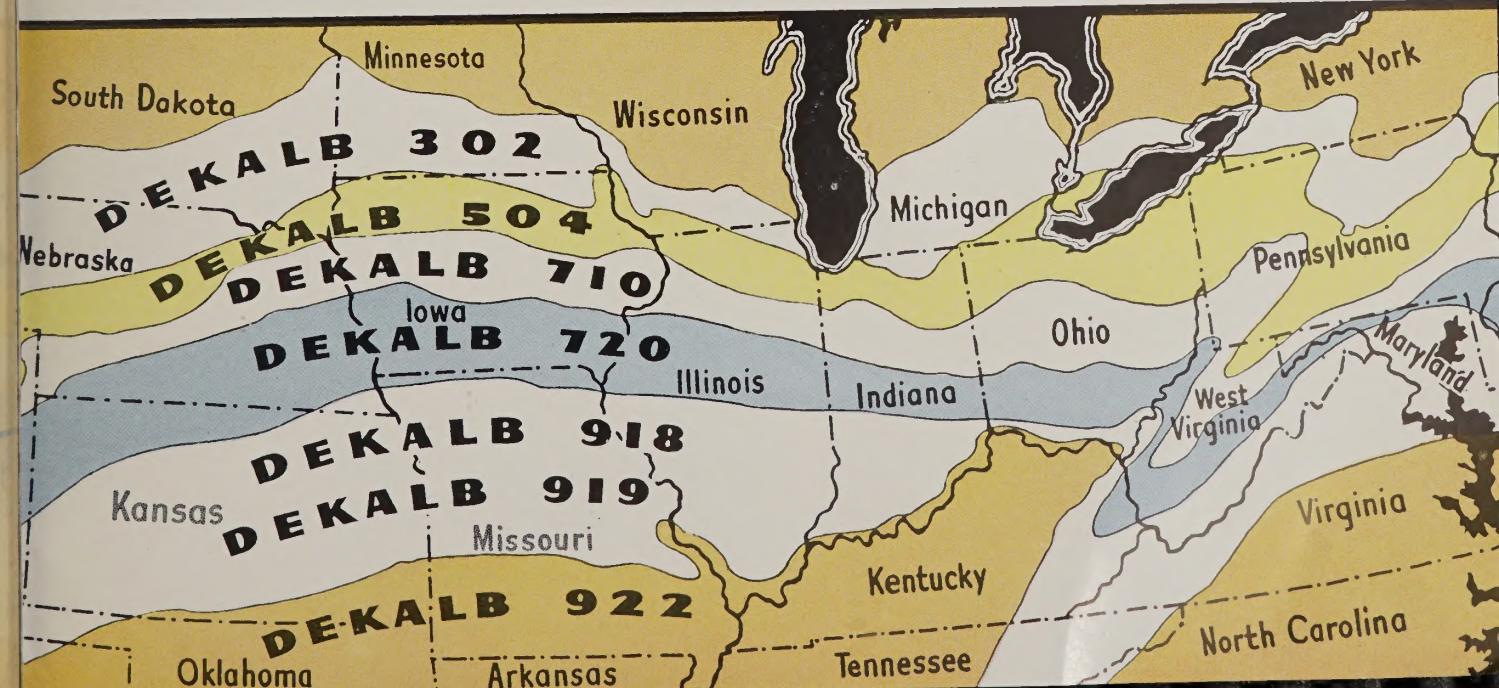


VARIETIES

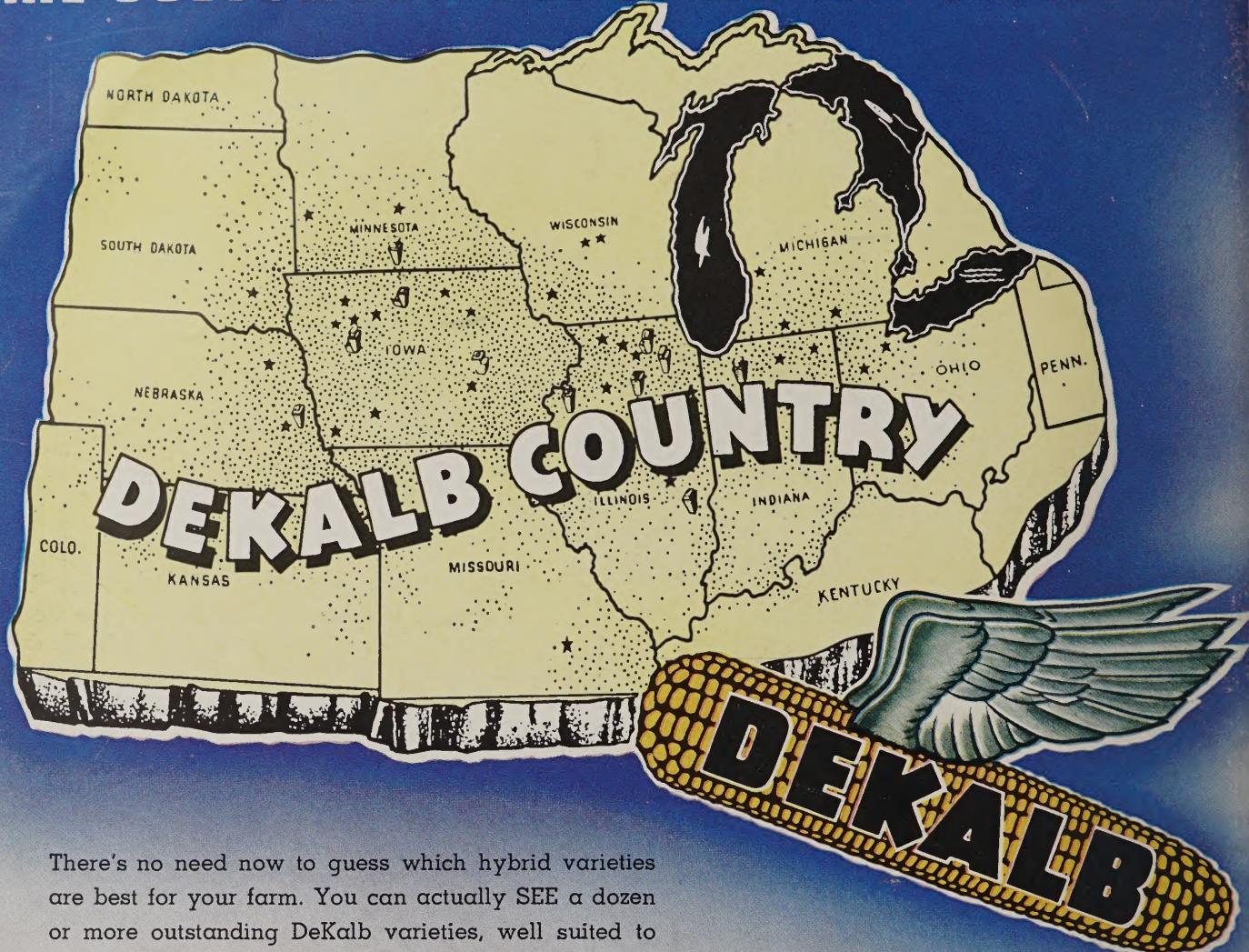
302 . . . 504
710 . . . 720
918 . . . 919
922

DeKalb has pioneered in the commercial production of white hybrids through the work of one of its corn breeders, R. R. St. John. In developing white corn varieties, Mr. St. John has consulted the corn millers in order to ascertain the type of corn best suited for milling purposes. In the varieties that he has developed, he has combined the characteristics desired by the milling industry with those wanted by the farmer, such as high yield, stiff stalks, and good root systems. In the past, many farmers have preferred to use white corn on soils of low fertility even though there is no direct evidence that they are more satisfactory than yellow corn in this respect. However, DeKalb's varieties have a wide adaptation to various soil types.

For 1941 planting, DeKalb offers 7 varieties ranging from early to late maturity. They are: 302, 504, 710, 720, 918, 919 and 922, listed in the order of maturity. See map for the general area recommended for each



2700 DEKALB PROVING GROUNDS TAKE GUESSWORK OUT OF VARIETY SELECTION



There's no need now to guess which hybrid varieties are best for your farm. You can actually SEE a dozen or more outstanding DeKalb varieties, well suited to your soil, your growing season, and your methods of farming and feeding, in a "living demonstration" on the DeKalb proving ground right in your community. Don't be satisfied with the corn you grew last year until you have seen the latest DeKalb numbers for 1941. DeKalb has established 2,700 proving grounds this year—several in almost every corn county. Why not make an investment in next year's corn profits? Take an afternoon away from the farm and visit the DeKalb proving ground nearest to you. Your DeKalb dealer will gladly show you "what's new" in corn.

P. L. ROHRER & BRO.
SMOKETOWN
LANCASTER CO. PA.

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DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Founded by the First County Farm Bureau in America

39 EXPERIMENTAL FARMS ☆ 2700 PROVING GROUNDS ☆ 35 PRODUCTION AREAS ☆ 11 PROCESSING PLANTS

IOWA • ILLINOIS • NEBRASKA • INDIANA • WISCONSIN • MISSOURI • MINNESOTA • THE DAKOTAS

OHIO • MICHIGAN • MARYLAND • PENNSYLVANIA • COLORADO • KANSAS